

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 167, 126)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 167, 126) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 167, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93A76A
RGB	147, 167, 106
RGB Percent	58%, 65%, 42%
CMY	0.4235, 0.3451, 0.5843
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.37, 0.35
HSL	80°, 26%, 54%
HSV	80°, 37%, 65%
XYZ	28.4529, 34.8811, 18.8688
YIQ	154.0660, 7.6610, -23.2110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

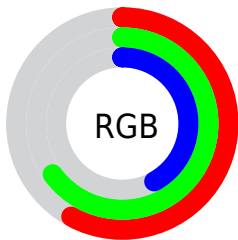
Format	Color
RYB	106, 167, 126
Decimal	9676650
CIELab	65.66, -17.49, 29.28
CIELCh	66, 34.107, 120.848
Yxy	34.8811, 0.3461, 0.4243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287866730 (0xFF93A76A)
YUV	154.0660, -23.6965, -6.1969
Hunter-Lab	59.0602, -17.3612, 22.4000

Details

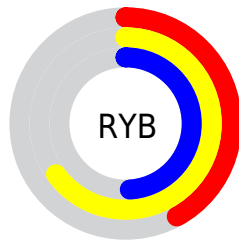
The RYB color **106, 167, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **126, 106, 167**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 222, 178**, and **57, 115, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89, 167, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **123, 167, 138**.

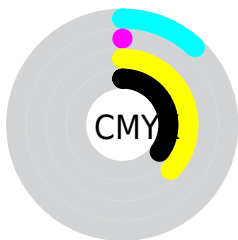
Distribution



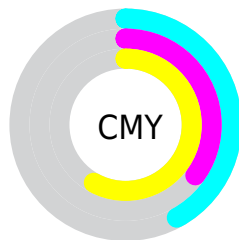
- Red (58%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 167, 126 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RYB color 106, 167, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 106, 167, 126

255, 255, 255


 158, 222, 178

 185, 251, 206

 213, 255, 213


 242, 255, 242

 106, 167, 126

 81, 141, 101

 57, 115, 77

 34, 90, 53


 11, 67, 31


 0, 45, 19

 0, 26, 26

 0, 0, 0

 106, 167, 126

 89, 167, 114

 106, 167, 126

 123, 167, 138

■ 73, 167, 104

■ 139, 167, 148

■ 56, 167, 92

■ 156, 167, 160

■ 39, 167, 81

■ 169, 167, 173

■ 22, 167, 69

■ 174, 167, 189

■ 6, 167, 59

■ 180, 167, 206

■ 0, 167, 55

■ 185, 167, 223

■ 191, 167, 240

■ 196, 167, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



126, 179, 98



106, 167, 126



111, 159, 173

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



106, 167, 126



67, 127, 212



217, 136, 160

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



106, 167, 126



126, 106, 167

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



199, 141, 190



106, 167, 126



118, 149, 220

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



106, 167, 126



41, 112, 190



164, 151, 212



218, 140, 130

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



106, 167, 126



85, 138, 175



164, 151, 212



213, 137, 170

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



106, 167, 126



193, 217, 201



167, 134, 106



95, 110, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



106, 167, 126



121, 217, 153



106, 167, 156



76, 84, 79



0, 148, 49



0, 20, 6

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



126, 106, 167



153, 121, 217



156, 106, 167



78, 76, 84



48, 0, 148



7, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 167, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 167, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

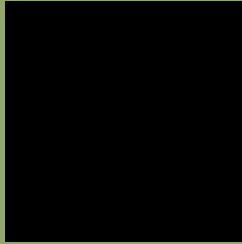
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 106, 167, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 167, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 167, 126.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
106, 167, 126

Protanopia
121, 173, 103

Deuteranopia
181, 190, 109



Tritanopia
156, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
106, 167, 126

Protanomaly
106, 164, 104

Deuteranomaly
131, 174, 108

Tritanomaly
148, 162, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
106, 167, 126

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
137, 159, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 167, 126 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(147, 167, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 167, 106)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(147, 167, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 167, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 167, 126 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(147, 167, 106) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 167, 106) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 167, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 167, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 167, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 167,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 167, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 167, 106) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
167, 106) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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